The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,867.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty T

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52	0
——— including postage.... „	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28	0
——— including postage.... „	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... „	16	0
——— including postage.... „	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6	0
——— including postage.... „	7	12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0	4
Back Numbers ..... „	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under .....Rs.	5	0	
First insertion ..... „	2	8	
Second Ditto..... „	2	8	
Third Ditto..... „	2	8	
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „	0	2	As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....2nd & 4th
„ Kurrachee ..	„ Bushire .....
„ Guadur	„ Linga .....
„ Muscut	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscut .....
„ Linga	„ Guadur .....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ..
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 760 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 10th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

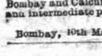
From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharrs, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocoanada	20
„ Calicut	19	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	20	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	26	„ Galle	27
„ Galle	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	2	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Matthews will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry and Vingorla on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 23rd.

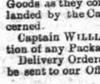
N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

"HYDRABAD" to sail about 5th April.



THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DERBYSHIRE," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Derbyshire*.

Bombay, 6th March 1868.

RE SHIP "FEZ ROBANEE."—With reference to the Advertisement for Sale of the right, title, and interest of Hajee Abdool Latiff Cadoo, the abovementioned Ship by the Sheriff of Bombay on the 18th and 19th days of March instant, we hereby give notice that the said Ship is mortgaged to us as a security for the repayment of Rs. 76,000 and upwards, and that the particulars of such mortgage may be ascertained by applying to our constituted Attorney in this behalf, Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.—Dated this 12th day of March 1868.

ROBERT & CHARRIOL, Calcutta.
by the abovenamed,
H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 12, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER Cash.			Credit.	
WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1	8	2	0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1	8	2	0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3	0	3	
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.....	0	14	1	0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1	2	1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 16.	
Black Currant	do.		
Pine Apple	do.		
Ginger	do.		1 4 to 1
Raspberry	do.		
Red Currant	do.		
Lemon	do.		
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.			

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once uncorked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerable modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa fo Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class £15, second class £10; children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free. Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; *first class* £13 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £3 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £54, 10..	Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.	
Second Class £37, 5...		

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,
Agent for the Austrian Lloyd, & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c.
Bombay, Tamarind Lane.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 16th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....	£45
Second Class.....	£26 } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,900 Tons, will be despatched about the 20th March next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£44 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....	£27 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Paire Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

THE PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY—

To the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation, and Dock Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I shall be glad if you can make it convenient to meet me on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, at the Office of the above Company, in Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of hearing my reply to the accusations recently brought against me by some of my Calcutta Co-Directors, and for the purpose also of considering the present position of the Company's affairs generally.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRED. SCHILLER.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE OF SALE.—Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the 20th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamers *Jhelum, Indus, Soane, Gogra*, and *Oobarah*, with Barges, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Stores, Fuel, and Landed Property of the above Company on the River Indus and at Kurrachee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in Kurrachee, at the Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May 1868.

Further particulars of sale will appear in future Advertisements.

FRANKLIN FOX,
Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
Oriental Inland Steam Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).

Kurrachee, 4th March 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

LEA AND PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEREM, J. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in the Elphinstone Circle on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12, noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, passing the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 100 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the paid-up Capital.

2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "*by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*," and by inserting "*by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on.*"

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLA H, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Saidabad, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell in may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER India.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Diœtetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Remington, Hobr & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 18[illegible].

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent., payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites Tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tender ed, and be sealed and superscribed "Muncipa Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A

Form of Mortgage.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865 we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by [illegible] for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500 with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty

B

Form of Transfer of Mortgage.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo, inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired, be made payable at any of the other Presidencies, or in London at the exchange of two shillings per rupee.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, for six or twelve months, a FURNISHED HOUSE, situated in Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Camatteepoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs HEERALALL & Co., at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row.

WANTED.

WANTED, to CHARTER, a SHIP to COLOMBO. Apply to GEO. HARDING, English Hotel.

13th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
ARE COMING.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 9½, will be made at the Office of the Association, No. 81 Bazaar Gate Street, on and after MONDAY the 16th instant. Shareholders will be required to produce their Certificates when applying for payment.

Shareholders who have not applied for the first distribution are requested to do so without further delay.

CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS,
HURRIRAM PRANNATH,
SHAMJEE LUDHA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th March 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
„ Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 570; New do 90; New Bank of Bombay shares at 3¼ premium. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½.
Do.	30 days'sight	99¼.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China	60 d's sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1825-56	} 90½
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	106
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	102½
Five and a half per cent.		110½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH 1868.

		PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old	} 160 to 165
Akote		
Khandeish		} 150 to 155
Broach		
Dhollera		} 178 to 180
Bhownuggur		
Broach		180 to 182
Vingoria		165 to 170
Compta		165 to 170
Dharwar Sawginee		180 to 182
Oomrawuttee	New	} 195 to 200
Akote		
Broach		210 to 215
Dhollera		} 200 to 205
Bhownuggur		
Veeravali		175 to 180

Ready Sales... ... ... 750 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,200 "
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Belk Surgeon, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from England.
Twyman, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Barnard, Lieutenant Colonel, 98th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Sainter, Assistant Surgeon, M. Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Parsons, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Allygurh.
Farwell, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

Moore, Lieutenant Colonel, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Kuppul.
Cubitt, Captain, 20th (Cameronians), on medical certificate, to England.
Martin, Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Regt., on medical certificate to England.
Gallwey, Staff Surgeon Major, M. Staff, on duty, to England.
Skinner, Major General, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Shipton, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, to England.
Cherchward, Captain, 16th Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Sandys, Lieutenant, R. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Murphy, Lieutenant, 46th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of a compilation of General Orders relating to leave of absence to Officers of Her Majesty's *British* Service, and desires that it may be promulgated for general information and guidance, and be considered and quoted as an order, in supersession of the orders contained therein. [NOTE.—*The compilation of orders will be issued hereafter.*]

The following extract from Military Department despatch, No. 197, dated 4th February 1868, to the Quartermaster General, relative to recoveries on account of camp equipage, is published for general information and guidance :—

"3. In future, however, it is to be considered a standing rule that, whatever allowances an Officer may draw as a portion of his recognized salary, when in the field or marching on duty, no deduction is to be made in excess of the tentage of his rank on account of camp equipage supplied to him, until he is supplied at his own request, and for his own private convenience, with camp equipage on a scale higher than that of his substantive rank.

"4. And whenever the supply is, on public grounds on a scale less than that of the officer's rank, the charge shall be reduced, in like manner prescribed in November 1858 and January 1859, to the amounts which may be estimated to cover the expense actually incurred by the State on account of the carriage, establishment, and fair wear and tear of the tents actually supplied."

Officers commanding British regiments are requested not to forward to the Headquarters the following returns :—

1st. Of Officers of the Indian Army attached.
2nd. Of Officers' chargers.

The information regarding Officers chargers is provided for in the second page of the Regimental monthly Return (Cavalry); and with reference to the first return noted, the names of Officers attached are to be inserted in the list of Officers of the corps, with the designations to which they belong against their names, as directed at page 388 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army.

The following communication, No. 7500, dated 5th December 1867, from the Controller of Military Accounts to the Quartermaster General, relative to the respective pecuniary responsibilities of Officers attending service conveyance, and Staff Officers signing passes, is published for general information and guidance :—

"In reply to your letter, No. 4465, of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to state, that the expression in my letter No. 8234, of the 15th February last, namely, 'from the Officer who issues the pass,' was intended for the Officer who authorised the conveyance, and not the Staff Officer who, under a direct order, may have signed the pass.

"This rule has always been observed. When it is not shown on the pass who ordered the passage, the Officer who signed it is considered responsible.

"If a division or station order is quoted, then the Officer Commanding is called upon for explanation, or payments."

The following extract of a letter from the Military department, No. 217, dated 4th February 1868, to the Quartermaster General, is published with reference to G. O. No. 306 of 1867 :—

"1. In reply to your letter No. 2630, dated 22nd ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in council believes that pensioners, &c. granted passages to England under the rules published in General Order by the Commander-in-chief, dated 25th February 1865, properly come within the category of those 'entitled to passages at the public expense,' in the sense contemplated by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State; and that they are therefore not excluded from the Indian troop-ships by Government General Order No. 1169, date 17th December 1867.

"2. Whenever, therefore, they can be sent with detachments of troops, time-expired men, &c, via Bombay, by those vessels at less expense or manœuvrance, than via Calcutta and the Cape route, they should be so sent."

Under instructions received from the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the annual indents for Europe medicines from the civil and native military charges in the Sirhind division, be sent to the Umballa Medical Depot for supply on the 1st November, instead of the 1st February of each year as heretofore.

In continuation of the orders quoted in the margin, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that when a British Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier requires to be absent from his regiment, on any account whatsoever, excepting when proceeding on duty with a military party, he is, in addition to any order to proceed, or furlough paper, to be provided with a *printed pass* in the accompanying form.

G. G. O. 136 of 1834, p. 34 S. O.
G. O. C. C. 2nd Oct. 1865, p. 312 S. O.
G. G. O. 1172 of 1867, p. 214 S. O.

2. On every occasion of his taking a ticket by rail or steamer, he is to be instructed to present the pass at the booking office.

3. No Soldier is on any account to appear in any other dress than the uniform of his Regiment when absent from his corps.

4. With the sanction of the Government of India, it is notified that printed passes will be supplied gratis by the Military Orphan Press, on requisition.

5. Commanding Officers are desired to furnish the earliest possible information of deserters to the civil authorities and to the neighbouring railway and steam flotilla stations.

6. The provisions of this order will take effect from 1st April next, by which date Officers should obtain supplies of the form of pass.

In continuation of the order marginally noted, the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, received with Military department letter, No. 318, of the 6th ultimo, is published for information and guidance :—

G. O. No. 284, dated 7th December 1867.

"I have received and considered in Council your military letter dated 18th July last, No. 190, para. 9, reporting the measures which are to be adopted for supplying rations to the families of European soldiers in times of unusual scarcity.

"2. I learn from these papers that, on the receipt of representations forwarded by the Government of Fort St. George, as to the alleged prevalence of distress among the families of the married men of the batteries of Royal Artillery stationed at Secunderabad, you directed the Controller of Military expenditure, the Commissary General, and the Controller of Military Accounts, to suggest measures for the alleviation of similar distress during seasons of scarcity, and that you have sanctioned the adoption of their recommendations, namely, that the wives of soldiers be allowed to purchase at all times, for their families, any articles of Commissariat supply for cash, or under regimental arrangements, at the Contract or agency rates; and that, in cases of actual scarcity the wives of soldiers may, with the previous sanction of the local Government, have the option of drawing, during the continuance of such scarcity, a half ration for themselves, and a quarter ration for each child above one year old, in lieu of half their respective subsistence allowance, the required rations being drawn, and the recovery effected under regimental arrangements.

"3. I approve of these measures being taken in times of unusual distress. As intimated in the letter of your Secretary in the Military department, to the Government of Madras, of 16th May last, No. 1651, the Commissariat Department should not be called upon to undertake the partial 'rationing of soldiers' families, until the Government of the Presidency has fully satisfied itself that the emergency is such as to warrant the adoption of this course."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH MARCH.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
" Liverpool	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 12	Tilly (s)	Platts	Annesley Bay, Feb. 26
13	Brimensis	Webster	Cardiff, Oct. 24
	Agamemnon	Marder	Kurrachee, Mar. 10
	Asia (s)	Irvine	Kurrachee, Mar. 10

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 13	Queen (s)	Crogon	Vingorla.
	England (s)	Thompson	Vingorla.
	Hope	Wheelan	Annesley Bay.
	Henry Burke	Nicolas	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *Columbian*, Curling, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Isabella Kerr*, Gallway, to Liverpool.
Barque *Derwent*, Gadd, to Colombo.
Brig *Mooyedin*, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Ship *Loire*, Peters, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Turkish Empire*, to Liverpool.
Barque *Destilee*, to Mauritius.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhusa* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED.)—INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—The Public are hereby informed that the above Company will undertake the transmission of Messages to England, America, and the Continent of Europe, via Egypt, Malta and Marseilles, during the present interruption of direct telegraphic communication, by every Mail Steamer leaving Bombay.

Should the Malta and Alexandria Cable be still interrupted, Telegrams sent via Egypt, will be forwarded by post to Malta, a proportionate refund being hereafter made.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

HENRY M. COLLINS, Manager,
Indian Branch.

Bombay, 13th March 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the NATIONAL BAZAAR AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) and ACT X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT has fixed the 23rd day of March 1868, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, as the time and place for the appointment of an OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

Dated this 13th day of March 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED), a duly incorporated Banking Company, having their Registered Office in Elphinstone Circle, in Liquidation, and in the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a quarter before eleven o'clock on the forenoon of SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, instant, an application will be made to the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers for an order that all Shareholders in the said Company, who shall not have applied with their proper Vouchers to the Liquidators of the said Company for the Dividend that may be due to them on the Shares respectively held by them on or before Wednesday, the Twenty-seventh day of May next, shall be precluded from any Share in any distribution of Assets, and that the Liquidators shall be at liberty finally to close their Accounts of the liquidation of this Company.

This Notice is advertised by direction of the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th March 1868.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, at No. 5, Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY the 28th day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th day of March instant :—

That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the words "by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay," and by inserting "by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on."

If the above Resolution should be confirmed, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held for the purpose of considering special Resolutions to the following effect :—

1. That the Calcutta Press Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. For the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for that purpose, and for the purpose of fixing whether he or they shall have any and what remuneration.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Company.

Dated 13th March 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES :—
I.—Old Deccan Days.
II.—Telegraphic Communication with England by the Red Sea.
III.—The Bombay Association Memorial.
IV.—Our Progress in Abyssinia.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK.
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition.. Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla
Indian General Steam Navigation Company.

DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RIDING HORSE FOR SALE AT BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, 14th inst.—A CHESNUT ARAB, a first-rate Saddle Horse, and very good across country.

NOTICE.—A grey ARAB HORSE FOR SALE at reserved price at our AUCTION THIS DAY. BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

NO. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND NO. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

*** NONE *but* ONE OF HALF ANNA STAMPS *will hereafter be received in payment of bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us.* HALF AN ANNA *must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.*

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Feb.	Rs.	3 0
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Bombay, 12th March 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

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THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

SATURDAY—LAST DAY OF THE EXHIBITION. Open from 7 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 6.30 P.M.—*Admission*—EIGHT ANNAS.

J. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Secretary.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 14th March 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

IT is difficult to conceive a more dangerous proposal than that which Mr. Fawcett is about to submit to the House of Commons for the institution of examinations for the Indian Civil Service in the three Presidency towns as well as in London. To the mere doctrinaire, or even the insouciant House of Commons, to whom the mere mention of an Indian subject is the signal for departure, the ideas of Mr. Fawcett may appear founded on indisputable considerations of justice. The Queen's proclamation, on taking over the direct government of India, announced that henceforth no difference would in any respect be made in the treatment of her Indian and English subjects. Therefore, says Mr. Fawcett, and those who share his speculations—for we can scarcely dignify them with the title of opinions—it is but a logical consequence of this promise that the natives of India should be granted equal opportunities with Englishmen of competing for the lucrative appointments of the Indian Civil Service. We can also imagine them adding with much philanthropic warmth that, considering that the "unrepresented millions of India" pay for the loaves and fishes attached to civil appointments, it is but just that they should have their share of them if found to be fitted for them. They would ask, how can you expect a nation to be contented, when half the taxes they pay are devoted to the maintenance of a horde of foreign soldiers and bureaucrats, the natives themselves only getting a few small crumbs and fragments gathered from beneath the tables of their bloated oppressors? The argument would probably be continued as follows:—That avowedly the great obstacle in the way of an efficient government in India is the absence, on the part of the rulers, of all sympathy with and knowledge of the ruled. By admitting the natives of the country to high office this obstacle is swept away. Moreover, by giving a large share in the government of the country to its choicest sons, you give a large portion of the population an interest in the success and permanence of English rule, and take from them the very best security for their loyalty. Therefore, expediency, as well as justice, demands that every obstacle which intervenes between the native of India, and the laudable object of his ambition should be removed now; for a voyage to England for the purpose of undergoing an examination is an obstacle of a most formidable nature, and they ask that it may be removed. If it is not, the Queen's proclamation is made to lie, and the people of India will be entitled to say that they are mocked by being offered a boon and then told that the said boon can only be obtained at the end of a journey so long and expensive that it can be attempted but by few. Judging from what has already been said on the subject, we imagine that we have fully and fairly stated the arguments which Mr. Fawcett and his friends will adduce to the House of Commons next May. We confess that, however much the prejudices of race, and the pride of conquerors may render them distasteful to us, we are nevertheless compelled by a sense of justice to endorse every one of the arguments which we assume Mr. Fawcett will bring forward. If any native of India proves himself fit for an appointment in the Civil Service, by all means let him have it. It is, however, on that one word "fit" that the whole question hinges. Lord Palmerston once asked the House of Commons what was merit, and never got a clear answer. In humble imitation of his late lordship we ask what is fitness? The mental, physical, and moral qualifications which render a man fit for one position by no means prove that he is suited for one of a different nature. What is fitness in one case is sometimes the very reverse in another. A good clerk would make probably a bad soldier. An excellent lawyer would perhaps turn out but an indifferent merchant, &c. But without pursuing the general speculation further, let us seek to show what are the special qualifications which render a man fit for the onerous and difficult duties of an Indian Civil Servant. Without underlining the advantages of mental culture, intellectual tastes, and scholastic acquirements, we venture to assert that it is the possession of a high class of moral and physical qualifications rather than that of great lore which fits a man for the Indian Civil Service. Firmness, tempered by gentleness of manner, unswerving integrity, untiring activity, a manly straightforwardness, love of his work for the work's sake, a philanthropic desire to promote the happiness and welfare of those over whom he is placed a high sense of honour and uncompromising self-respect, these are qualifications which make better administrators than chapters of Plato, books of Euclid, or volumes of Ancient History. Are those of the native gentry likely to compete at Civil Service examinations as a rule distinguished by such characteristics? We fear not. Honourable exceptions there are of course, but the largest majority are not only deficient in, but they are also incapable of appreciating them. The population of the Mofussil may be left out of consideration, for European education has not yet made such progress among them as renders it probable that they would in any large numbers become candidates for the boon which Mr. Fawcett insists on forcing upon them. The possible competitors must then be sought among the better classes of the native population of the three presidency towns, and especially of Calcutta. Now, recent University examinations have disclosed the unpleasant fact that the attainments of the rising generation of India are of the most superficial nature, that the students seek to acquire knowledge, not from a sense of their own educational deficiencies, but from either a love of display or a desire to obtain Government appointments. In fact they simply crave for show, and do not labour to train and store their minds with knowledge which will enlarge their understandings, and render them more useful members of society. Allowing, however, that the scholars and graduates of the Indian universities, are as regards book-learning that they would send up many candidates to the proposed examinations. We have, therefore, for practical purposes only, to consider the native population of the presidency towns. We do not wish to write in any disparaging spirit of our native fellow-subjects, but we cannot refrain from saying that the inhabitants of the presidency towns are singularly deficient in the moral and physical qualities which we have pointed out as essential in a Civil Servant. They have many good qualities they are industrious, acute, and many of them good men of business, but here the catalogue comes to a close. It is notorious that the majority are accessible to bribes and other influences, that in the performance of their duty they cannot divest themselves of personal partialities, they sacrifice truth to integrity, they have no, high sense of honour, are crooked in their policy, preferring expediency to what is straightforward, and can seldom secure the confidence of the European officers with whom they come into contact. They are also naturally very cruel when they dare, are devoid of that enlightenment and breadth of view which are especially required in those who hold office in this country. They are also—we speak only of the inhabitants of the presidency towns—utterly incapable of much bodily activity. Last of all they are notoriously wanting in courage, and this is a deficiency for which nothing can compensate. Had a Calcutta Baboo for instance been in the place of Mr. Mangles at Arrah in 1857, there would certainly have been an addition to the sad catalogue of disasters which occurred in that year. As a rule, therefore, the inhabitants of the presidency towns are not fitted for important appointments in the Civil Service of India. Even those who are least unfitted, are from the circumstances of their lives, their education, the low standard of honour and integrity which prevails among their associates, and the narrow-mindedness of the circle in which they have lived unsuited for high office until they have gone through a second moral education, have learnt to act up to a higher standard, and have generally enlarged their minds and experiences. This second moral education they can receive nowhere so well as in England. There, they would learn to understand and appreciate their British fellow-countrymen and the common Government. There, they would enlarge their minds and learn something of the world. There, they would acquire our European principles of honour, and learn to recognise a higher standard of duty than that to which they have hitherto been accustomed. Finally, there they would receive the benefit which a weaker cannot help acquiring from a hardier and more vigorous race. The journey itself would be an education to them, and the very fact of their undertaking it would show that they possessed at all events the germs of higher qualities than those to be met with among the rest of their countrymen. Without such a test and such an education, we do not wish to see any increase in the number of natives admitted to high office in India. What we have said of the inhabitants of the Presidency towns applies only in a modified sense to the inhabitants of the Mofussil. They are distinguished by far higher physical and moral qualities than their more civilized countrymen. As we have said before, however, in the matter of European education, they are not yet prepared for competitive examinations, and they may therefore for many years to come be left out of consideration. In conclusion we would observe that it is a singular commentary on Mr. Fawcett's motion that many natives in the Bengal Presidency are resigning the Government appointments they hold. It is worthy of remark that similar resignations took place a short time before the mutiny.

THE present interruption to the telegraphic wire has happened at a very inopportune moment. The cotton market at home is in a very critical state, and the suspension of telegraphic communication is almost equivalent to the temporary suspension of business here. There is some reason to fear that the interruption will be lengthened, but we hope our fears will not be realised; and in anticipation of there being some delay in effecting a repair of the cable, Reuter's Agency here has undertaken to forward telegrams by each weekly mail to their agent in Egypt, who will despatch them by wire to their destination in Europe. This of course is very imperfect, but it is still a great advance on purely postal communication.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following regarding the new Furlough Rules :—

It is not surprising that the Indian Council do not entirely approve of the new Furlough Rules, framed by the Indian Committee, for although they are admirably adapted to benefit officers holding Staff appointments, the numerous officers doing general duty, who are virtually unemployed, and who are yet compelled by the restrictions of the Furlough Rules to remain in India to serve their time for pension, seem to have been lost sight of. Many of these officers have obtained their promotion in the Staff Corps to the rank of Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, and are drawing Indian pay for doing nothing, no appointments being available for them; whereas, if they were at once allowed to retire on their pensions, (amounting to about one-third of their Indian pay) without completing 24 years' service for Major's pension, and 28 years for that of Lieutenant Colonel, many would gladly avail themselves of permission to retire from the service at once, and thus relieve the Indian Government of heavy and unnecessary charges. Should it be considered desirable to retain in the service all officers at present unemployed or on general duty, a clause might be introduced into the Furlough Rules, allowing officers whose services can be spared to reside in Europe on English pay, until they are required to return to India, and in the event of their not being recalled, permitting them to draw Furlough pay, being about one-third of their Indian pay, and eventually to retire on the pension of the rank they held on leaving India.

AN Extraordinary to the *Gazette of India* of 7th March publishes the following :—The Hon'ble Edmond Drummond has been permitted by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to resign from the 7th instant the office of Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Mr. Drummond, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces shall be continued to him until his departure from India.

The same :—Subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., Member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and the said Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., having taken the prescribed oaths, has this afternoon assumed the office of Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency. The customary salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The same :—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Hon'ble Edmond Drummond to resign the Civil Service from the 7th instant.

The same :—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., as Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. John Strachey, of the Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the said Council under the usual salute.

MISS FRERE'S WORK—OLD DECCAN DAYS.

BRAVE SEVENTEE BAI.

(From Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days.)

SIU RAJAH, (*a*) who reigned long years ago in the country of Agrabrum, had an only son, to whom he was passionately attached. The Prince, whose name was Logedas, was young and handsome, and had married the beautiful Princess, Parbuttee Bai.

Now it came to pass that Siu Rajah's Wuzeer (*b*) had a daughter called Seventee Bai (the Daisy Lady), who was as fair as the morning, and beloved by all for her gentleness and goodness; and when Logedas Rajah saw her, he fell in love with her, and determined to marry her. But when Siu Rajah heard of this, he was very angry, and sent for his son, and said: "Of all that is rich and costly in my kingdom I have withheld nothing from you, and in Parbuttee Bai you have a wife as fair as heart could wish; nevertheless, if you are desirous of having a second wife, I freely give you leave to do so: there are daughters of many neighbouring kings who would be proud to become your Queen, but it is beneath your dignity to marry a Wuzeer's daughter; and, if you do, my love for you shall not prevent my expelling you from the kingdom." Logedas did not heed his father's threat, and he married Seventee Bai; which the Rajah learning, ordered him immediately to quit the country; but yet, because he loved him much, he gave Logedas many elephants, camels, horses, palanquins, and attendants, that he might not need help on the journey, and that his rank might be apparent to all.

So Logedas Rajah and his two young wives set forth on their travels. Before however, they had gone very far, the Prince dismissed the whole of his retinue, except the elephant on which he himself rode, and the palanquin carried by two men, in which his wives travelled. Thus, almost alone, he started through the jungle in search of a new home; but, being wholly ignorant of that part of the country, before they had gone very far they lost their way. The poor Princesses were reduced to a state of great misery; day after day they wandered on, living on roots, or wild berries, and the leaves of trees pounded down; and by night they were terrified by the cries of wild beasts in search of prey. Logedas Rajah became more melancholy and desponding every day; until, one night, maddened by the thought of his wives' sad condition, and unable longer to bear the sight of their distress, he got up, and casting aside his royal robes, twisted a coarse handkerchief about his head after the manner of a fakeer's (holy beggar's) turban, and throwing a long woollen cloak around him, ran away in disguise into the jungle.

A little while after he had gone, the Wuzeer's daughter awoke and found Parbuttee Bai crying bitterly. "Sister dear," said she, "what is the matter?" "Ah, sister," answered Parbuttee Bai, "I am crying because in my dreams I thought our husband had dressed himself like a fakeer, and run away into the jungle; and I awoke, and found it was all true: he has gone, and left us here alone. It would have been better we had died, than that such a misfortune should have befallen us." "Do not cry," said Seventee Bai: "if we cry, we are lost, for the palkee-bearers (*c*) will think we are only two weak women, and will run away, and leave us in the jungle, out of which we can never get by ourselves. Keep a cheerful mind, and all will be well: who knows but we may yet find our husband. Meanwhile, I will dress myself in his clothes, and take the name of Seventee Rajah, and you shall be my wife; and the palkee-bearers will think it is only I that have been lost; and it will not seem very wonderful to them that in such a place as this, a wild beast should have devoured me."

Then Parbuttee Bai smiled and said, "Sister, you speak well; you have a brave heart. I will be your little wife."

So Seventee Bai dressed herself in her husband's cloth

Princesses, her wives, to live with her and Parbuttee Bai; but Hera Bai and Tara Bai, on account of their high rank and their surpassing beauty, had a splendid palace of their own in the jungle, of which no one knew but Seventee Bai.

Now, when she again saw Seventee Bai, the Rajah's little daughter said to her father, "Father, I do not think there is such a brave and beautiful Prince in all the world as this Seventee Rajah. I would rather have him for my husband than any one else." And the Rajah said, "Daughter, I am very willing you should marry him." So it was settled Seventee Bai should marry the little Princess; but she said to the Rajah, "I am willing to marry your daughter, but we must have a very grand wedding; give me time, therefore, to send into all the countries round, and invite all their Rajahs to be present at the ceremony." And to this the Rajah agreed.

Now, about this time, Seventee Bai one day found Parbuttee Bai crying, and said to her, "Little sister, why are you unhappy?" And Parbuttee Bai answered, "O sister, you have brought us out of all our difficulties, and won us honour and great riches, but yet I do not feel merry; for I cannot help thinking of our poor husband, who is now, may be, wandering about a wretched beggar, and I long with my whole heart to see him again." Then Seventee Bai said, "Well, cheer up, do not cry; mind those women do not find out I am not Seventee Rajah, keep a good heart, and I will try and find your husband for you." So Seventee Bai went into the jungle palace to see Hera Bai, and said to her, "I have a friend whom I have not seen since he became mad twelve years ago, and ran away into the jungle disguised as a Fakeer. I should like very much to find out if he is still alive. How can I learn?" Now Hera Bai was a very wise Princess, and she answered, "Your best plan will be to provide a great feast for the poor, and cause it to be proclaimed in all lands, far and near, that you are about to give it as a thank-offering for all the blessings God has bestowed on you. The poor will flock from all countries to come to it, and perhaps among the rest you may find your friend."

Seventee Bai did as Hera Bai had advised, causing two long tables to be spread in the jungle, whereat hundreds of poor from all parts of the world were daily entertained; and every day, for six months, Seventee Bai and Parbuttee Bai walked down the long rows of people, apparently to see how they were all getting on, but in reality to look for Logedas Rajah; but they found him not.

As last one day, as Seventee Bai was going her accustomed round, she saw a wretched wild-looking man, black as pitch, with tangled hair, a thin wrinkled face, and in his hand a wooden bowl, such as Fakeers carry about to collect broken meat and scraps of bread in, and touching Parbuttee Bai, she said to her, "See, Parbuttee, there is your husband." When Parbuttee Bai saw this pitiful sight (for it was, indeed, Logedas; but so changed and altered that even his wives hardly recognised him) she began to cry. Then Seventee Bai said, "Do not cry, go home quickly. I will take care of him." And when Parbuttee Bai was gone, she called one of the guard and said to him, "Catch hold of that man and put him in prison." Then Logedas Rajah said, "Why do you seize me? I have done no harm to any one." But Seventee Bai ordered the guard not to heed his remonstrances, but to take him to prison instantly, for she did not wish the people around to discover how interested she was in him. So the guard took Logedas Rajah away to lock him up. Poor Logedas Rajah said to them, "Why has this wicked Rajah had me taken prisoner? I have harmed no one. I have not fought, nor robbed; but for twelve years I have been a wretched beggar, living on the bread of charity." For he did not tell them he was a Rajah's son, for he knew they would only laugh at him. They replied, "You must not call our Rajah wicked; it is you that are wicked, and not he, and doubtless he will have your head cut off."

When they put him in prison he begged them again to say what was to be done to him. "Oh!" said they, "you will certainly be hanged to-morrow morning, or perhaps, if you like it better, beheaded, in front of the palace."

Now, as soon as Seventee Bai got home, she sent for her head servants, and said to them, "Go at once to the prison, and order the guard to give you up the Fakeer I gave into their charge, and bring him here in a palanquin, but see that he does not escape." Then Seventee Bai ordered them to lock up Logedas in a distant part of the palace, and commanded that he should be washed, and dressed in new clothes, and given food, and that a barber should be sent for, to cut his hair and trim his beard. Then Logedas said to his keepers, "See how good the Rajah is to me! He will not surely hang me after this." "Oh, never fear, they answered; "when you are dressed up and made very smart, it will be a much finer sight to see you hanged than before!" Thus they tried to frigten the poor man. After this Seventee Bai sent for all the greatest doctors in the kingdom, and said to them, "If a Rajah wanders about for twelve years in the jungle, until all trace of his princely beauty is lost, how long will it take you to restore him to his original likeness?" They answered, "with care and attention it may be done in six months." "Very well," said Seventee Bai, "there is a friend of mine now in my palace of whom this is the case. Take him and treat him well, and at the end of six months I shall expect to see him restored to his original health and strength."

So Logedas was placed under the doctors' care; but all this time he had no idea who Seventee Bai was, nor why he was thus treated. Every day Seventee Bai came to see him, and talk to him. Then he said to his keepers, "See, good people, how kind this great Rajah is, coming to see me every day; he can intend for me no evil thing but good." To which they would answer, "Don't you be in a hurry; none can fathom the hearts of Kings. Most probably, for all this delay, he will in the end have you taken and hanged." Thus they amused themselves by alarming him.

Then some day, when Seventee Bai had been more than usually kind, Logedas Rajah would say again, "I do not fear the Rajah's intentions towards me. Did you not notice how very kind he was to-day?" And to this his keepers would reply—

"Doubtless it is very amusing for him, but hardly we should think so for you. He will play with your probably for some time (as a cat does with a mouse), but in three months is the Rajah's birth-day; most likely he is keeping you to kill you then." And so the time wore on.

Seventee Bai's birth-day was fixed for the day also of her wedding with the Rajah's daughter. For this great event immense preparations were made all over the plain outside the city walls. Tents made of cloth of gold were pitched in a great square, twelve miles long and twelve miles broad, for the accommodation of the neighbouring Rajahs, and in the centre was a larger tent than all the rest, covered with jewels, and shining like a great golden temple, in which they were to assemble.

Then Seventee Bai said to Parbuttee Bai, "On my birth-day I will restore you to your husband." But Parbuttee Bai was vexed and said, "I cannot bear the thought of him: it is such a terrible thing to think of our once handsome husband as none other than that miserable Fakeer."

Seventee Bai smiled. "In truth," she said, "I think you will find him again altered, and for the better. You cannot think what a change rest and care have made in him; but he does not know who we are, and as you value my happiness, tell no one now that I am not the Rajah." "Indeed I will not, dearest sister," answered Parbuttee Bai. "I should in truth be loath to vex you, after all you have done for me; for owing to you here have we lived happily for twelve years like sisters, and I do not think as clever a woman as you, was ever before born in this world."

Amongst other guests invited to the wedding were Siu Rajah and his wife, and the Wuzeer, Seventee Bai's father, and her mother. Seventee Bai arranged thrones for them all, made of gold, and emeralds, and diamonds, and rubies, and ivory. And she ordered that in the seat of honour on her left-hand side should be placed the Wuzeer, her father, and next to him her mother and next to them Siu Rajah and his wife, and after, them all the other Rajahs and Rances, *(i)* according to their rank; and all the Rajahs and Rances wondered much that the place of honour should have been given to the stranger Wuzeer. Then Seventee Bai took her most costly Rajah dress, and ordered that Logedas Rajah should be clothed in it, and escorted to the tent; and she took off the man's clothes which she had worn, and dressed herself in a saree. *(j)* When she was dressed in it she looked a more lovely woman than she had before looked a handsome man. And she went to the tent leading Parbuttee Bai, while with her came Hera Bai and Tara Bai of more than mortal beauty, and the three other Princesses clothed in the most costly robes. Then before all the Rajahs and Rances Seventee Bai knelt down at Logedas Rajah's feet, and said to him, "I am your true wife. Oh husband, have you forgotten her whom you left in the jungle with Parbuttee Bai twelve years ago? See here she also is; and behold these rich jewels, these tents of gold, these hangings of priceless worth, these elephants, camels, horses, attendants, and all this wealth. It is all yours, as I am yours; for I have collected all for you."

Then Logedas Rajah wept for joy, and Siu Rajah arose and kissed Seventee Bai and said to her "My noble daughter, you have rescued my son from misery, and done more wisely and well than woman ever did before. May all honour and blessing attend you henceforth and for ever."

And the assembled Rajahs and Rances were surprised beyond measure, saying, "Did anyone ever hear of a woman doing so much?" But more than any was the good Rajah astonished, whom Seventee Bai had served so well for twelve years, and whose daughter she was to have married that day, when he learned that she was a woman! It was then agreed by all, that, Logedas Rajah should on that day be newly married to his two wives, Parbuttee Bai and Seventee Bai; and should also marry the six other beautiful Princesses—the Princess Hera Bai, the Princess Tara Bai, the Rajah's little daughter, and the three other Princesses; and that he should return with his father to his own kingdom. And the weddings took place amid great splendour, and rejoicings unheard of; and of all the fine things that were seen and done on that day it is impossible to tell. And afterwards Logedas Rajah and his eight wives, and his father and mother, and the Wuzeer and his wife, and all their attendants returned to their own land, where they all lived very happily ever after. And so may all who read this story live happily too.

(i) Queens. (j) A woman's dress.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By direct Overland Telegraph)

THE following telegram has been placed at the disposal of Reuters' Telegram Company (Limited):—

LONDON, 6TH MARCH, 7 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.
Market again quieter.
Stock 32,500 bales.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 13TH MARCH.

Government paper. { Fours 8 Rupees. Fives 7¾ to 7½. Fives & half 12½ to 13.

Exchange, six months sight, 1s. 11⅛d.
Freights, dead weight, Rice, £3 5s.
Jute, £3 12s. 6d.
Seeds Linseed £3 15s.
Shirtings Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-14.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-6.
Mule Twist, 6 as. 1 pie
Market for Piece Goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, quiet.

BOMBAY.

THE office of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, was removed to Bombay on Wednesday last.

THE S. S. *Nada*, which left Bombay for Annesley Bay on Wednesday last, forgot to take some mails which the Post Office had intended for her.

A HINDOO fell into a quarry hole on the Nowrojee Hill on Thursday last. He was seriously injured and sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MR. MAHADEO GOVIND RANADAY assumed charge of his new appointment as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College on Thursday the 12th inst.

MR. A. F. BELASSIS has arrived in Bombay to assume charge of his appointment of Commissioner of Customs from Mr. A. D. Robertson, who has resigned the service from this day (Saturday).

THE "Agamemnon" in tow of the s. s. Asia, arrived from Kurrachee yesterday afternoon, with 270 rank and file, time-expired men and invalids, 7 women and 8 children. Two deaths had occured from dysentery.

ON Thursday evening, at about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out at Banyan Row, in a room occupied by one Hurcooverbare. Two steam fire-engines were immediately on the spot, and the fire was put out in about ten minutes.

AN address was presented yesterday to Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge of the Konean, by the inhabitants of Tanna. Mr. Pinhey proceeds to England on twelve months' leave of absence by to-day's mail.

THE chief officer of the steam ship *Bengal* yesterday appeared before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the apprehension of five seamen of the ship on a charge of desertion.

THE steamer *Tilly*, which left Annesley Bay on the 27th February and Aden on the 2nd March, arrived at Bombay on Thursday night, bringing of course no news. A considerable number of her native crew had died.

THERE will be Divine Service on board the *May Queen* (lying next to the *Queen of the Lakes*) at eleven A.M. to-morrow; also at the same hour on board the s.s. *Peruvian* (No. 5 transport) and at 3 P.M. at *Butcher Island*.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday fined a hack buggy driver in the sum of Rs. 25, for driving a vehicle on the Breach Candy road in a maner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

AN application made by the liquidators of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company, that a call of Rs. 50 per share should be made on the past contributories, was heard yesterday at the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent, and dismissed.

THE bill of exchange and the bill of lading referred to in our local columns yesterday, as having been found on the public road and produced at the Fort Police Court, were claimed by one Kessowjee Tricumjee, and given up to him by order of the Senior Magistrate.

THE Collector of Customs at Kurrachee has submitted to Government a statement, from which it appears that during the last month 3,08,476 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 81,890, were shipped from the ports in Sind, to London, Liverpool, and the Red Sea.

WE are requested to state that the annual general meeting of the Fort Reading Room and Library takes place this evening at 4 P.M. in the premises of the institution. The members and those who take an interest in the cause of native education are invited to attend.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Junjeera yesterday visited the Juma Musjid, and presented, in the presence of a large number of Mussulmans, a shawl to Mahomed Hoossein Saheb Moorgay, the Cazee of Bombay. His Highness also contributed Rs. 500 for charitable purposes.

THE FIRE IN THE NEW CLOTH MARKET.

THE following letter was forwarded to Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee yesterday by the Commissioner of Police:—

To C. TYABJEE, ESQ.,
Solicitor, High Court.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter without date, forwarding from your clients, Huzrut Shreea Panah Mahomed Hoosein Saheb Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay, and the Mooshawers of the Juma Musjid, a currency note for Rs. 1,000, which they desire to be distributed amongst certain members of the police force and fire brigade, according to the shares shown against each name in the list submitted.

I beg that you will convey to the above gentlemen my best thanks for the very liberal manner in which they desire to recognize the exertions of the police and fire brigade on the occasion in question; but as the names of many deserving men have been entirely omitted, and to distribute the money as desired by your clients would certainly tend to create dissatisfaction in the force, I must decline to receive the reward and return the Rs. 1,000, unless these gentlemen are willing to leave the equitable distribution of the money to me and to Mr. Edginton, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade.

I may add that Mr. Edginton does not himself participate in rewards of this kind, and that he thankfully declines to accept any pecuniary recompense for his services at the fire in question.—I have, &c., F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 13th March 1868.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

YESTERDAY the High Court gave judgment in the action at the instance of the Secretary of State in Council of India against the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited). This case involved the point as to whether the Secretary of State in Council of India has the same right as the Crown in England to a preference over other creditors; and the following were the circumstances:—An action was raised by the Secretary of State against the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited) for the amount of claim due by the defendants for repairs executed on steamers and barges in the Government dockyard. Before the case came on for trial, however, the Company had gone into voluntary liquidation, but at the hearing before Sir Joseph Arnould the claim was not disputed by the liquidators and a decision was given in favour of the pursuer for the amount. The Advocate General then, on behalf of the Secretary of State, asked for an order that the amount of judgment should be paid in preference to the other liabilities of the Company—on the ground that the Secretary of State represented the Crown and that he was entitled to a preference over the other creditors on the estate. This was opposed by the late Mr. Howard for the liquidators, and by Mr. Dunbar on behalf of the Financial Association, which was one of the largest creditors. Sir Joseph Arnould, considering that the Secretary of State had no such preference as claimed to such cases, refused the order asked for by the Advocate General, and made order staying execution of the judgment and directing that the Secretary of State should come in with the other creditors. An appeal was taken against that decision, and the case was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp on the 20th and 21st December—the Advocate General appearing for the Secretary of State, and Messrs. Dunbar and Macpherson in support of the order by Sir Joseph Arnould. After hearing the argument the Court reserved judgment, and yesterday that was delivered in the High Court by Mr. Justice Westropp. This was to the effect that the Secretary of State in Council of India has the same preference over all other creditors as the Crown has in England,—that in all matters relating to revenue he represents the Crown—and therefore reversed the order of the Court below, made order that the amount of judgment be paid out of the assets of the defenders, but awarded no costs in the appeal. The judgment went into an elaborate exposition of the law on the points involved in the action, and we expect to publish it on an early day.

THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.

THE investigation into the case of Moosa Sulaman, an indigo dyer near Dadur, who was summoned for having refused to comply with a notice from the Municipal Commissioner requiring him to remove his dyeing premises to some other place, was resumed before Mr. R. H. Showell second Magistrate of Police, at the Mazagon Police Court on Thursday.

Mr. Leathes was for the Municipal Commissioner; and Dr. Dallas for the defendant.

Mr. Leathes, in proceeding to reply on the whole case, said Dr. Dallas in his address had sought to appeal to His Worship's sympathies by representing it as a hard case that these men should be obliged to leave the place where they had been allowed by previous Municipal Commissioners to carry on their operations, and that he had commented a great deal on the fact of their having bought the ground where their dyeing premises stood and paid a large amount for it. With this, however, this Worship had nothing whatever to do. All that he had to do was to enforce the provisions of the Act as framed by the legislature. Section 203 of the Municipal Act appeared to him (Mr. Leathes) to give the Commissioner power, whenever it was proved to his satisfaction that a place was a nuisance, to require that it should be removed; and this reading was confirmed by section 201, which left it to the discretion of the Commissioner to refuse or renew a license to such a place as this. Dr. Dallas had next contended that there was nothing in the evidence to show that there had been any change in the locality which would render the dyeing places a nuisance now, though they had not been so before; but the Municipal Commissioner in his evidence had distinctly said that there had been a considerable change in the locality since the time when the dyers received permission to carry on their trade at Dadur—that "residences, local trains, &c., had sprung up within the last two years." Again, in saying that His Worship "should decide this case upon facts, not upon the opinion of Dr. Hewlett or any other doctor," Dr. Dallas seemed to be cutting away the ground from under his own feet, for the evidence he had produced was entirely medical. The statement, again, that "no one had been brought before the Court who said that he had suffered one iota from this 'nuisance'" could not be borne out in the face of the evidence which had been given by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Smart, Mr. Tandy, Mr. Wallace, and even some of the defendant's own witnesses—as Dr. Diver. Those witnesses had given evidence of fact, not of conjecture; and they were chiefly persons who had lived in the neighbourhood and had come forward here to complain of the annoyance they themselves had suffered. And was it no nuisance, or annoyance, that, owing to the vicinity of these dyeing places a man should be obliged at times to leave certain rooms in his dwelling-house and that he should not be able to eat his dinner? He did not know where it would be possible to get stronger evidence of a nuisance than that which had been given in this case. The circumstance that Mr. Abraham and the others were not now residing near Dadur did not affect the case, for the offence was complete before they left the neighbourhood, the charge being that the dyers had failed within the period of a month to comply with the notice of the Municipal Commissioner; but if it had been a nuisance to them, was it not likely still to be a nuisance to others living there and to persons passing along the road? If there were persons residing there who did not consider it a nuisance, why had Dr. Dallas not called any of them? It was not for the complainant to produce the whole neighbourhood to prove a nuisance; it was sufficient that a number of intelligent residents had come forward for the purpose. In the case for the defendant, on the other hand, there was not one particle of evidence as to fact; it was all conjecture from beginning to end. Setting aside the question of hardship, which was not one for this Court to consider, was there anything in that defence which could relieve these people from the consequence of their breach of section 203 of the Municipal Act? The first witness was Moosa Sulaman himself, who stated that he had bought between five and six thousand square yards of ground, and that, this not being sufficient for the dyeing, he had rented other ground from Kessowjee Naik, for which he paid Rs. 1,600 per annum, and this was very important evidence as showing the magnitude of the nuisance. In regard to Dr. Sylvester, he (Mr. Leathes) could only say that he must either have a nose of a very peculiar construction, or that the person who invited him to visit the dyeing premises must have made some extraordinary arrangements in view of his coming. Dr. Niven's evidence, again, could not have very great weight with the Court, for he had stated first of all that he did not know anything whatever about the process of indigo-dyeing, and had also mentioned that no cloths were spread out to dry at the time when he was there. And it must have seemed to His Worship extraordinary that this gentleman should come into Court and state that the smell arising from indigo dyeing was not injurious to health when he did not know what the process was. Dr. Diver, the next witness examined for the defence, said that he did not think persons passing by would suffer from the smell, because—and the reason showed the nature of the nuisance—they might hold their noses as they were passing! Mr. Maxwell's evidence, also, supported the case for the prosecution, because, while he said that "if cloths were spread out to dry at a distance of fifty yards it might be slightly offensive, but not so bad as the common drains of the town," Dr. Bhau Dajee, another of the witnesses for the defence, said the cloths were spread just at a distance of about fifty yards. Mr. Leathes, in continuing, said he thought the evidence before the Court was quite sufficient to show that the subject of the present complaint was really a nuisance to the neighbourhood. The medical testimony had shown that by the dyeing process the oxygen of the air was absorbed—that the smell was a poison,—and one gentleman had even spoken as to the effect on himself personally. But it did not seem to him (Mr. Leathes) necessary to satisfy the Court that this was a nuisance injurious to health. It appeared to him that it was for the Commissioner to decide this question, and that it was sufficient for Mr. Crawford to say, as he had said, that before issuing the notice he was perfectly satisfied that the place was such a nuisance. In conclusion Mr. Leathes said he felt quite sure that, notwithstanding a remark which Dr. Dallas had made, His Worship would dispose of this case in the fairest and most impartial manner.

His Worship then proceeded to read the following decision:—

In this case, Moosa Sulaman is charged under section 203 of the Municipal Act II. of 1865, with having, after the expiration of one month after notice from the Municipal Commissioner to discontinue the use of his dyeing house situated at Dadur Road within the city of Bombay, used such place, or permitted it to be used, in such manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health, contrary to the provisions of the law. Exactly similar charges were at the same time preferred against Jacob Bawah and Hasson Jaffer, and it was settled by the solicitors on both sides that the evidence received on behalf of the first case should be used in disposing of the others. In most of the cases that comes before me on complaints by the Municipal Commissioner, the law gives me no power to enquire into the merits of them. The Municipal Commissioner is vested with the sole power of deciding whether parties shall be required to do, or abstain from doing, certain acts, and all that the magistrate is called upon to do is to see whether the Municipal Commissioner has formally issued his requisition, that the requisition is what the law vests him with the power of making, and then on proof that it has not been complied with, to award and levy such penalty as may seem proper. In the present case, however, I have no doubt that I am authorized and required to take evidence on the circumstances of the case and to adjudicate thereon according to my own judgment. In this view I have received all the evidence that has been offered on both sides; and regarding the question at issue as one of great importance, not only to the respective parties but to the public of Bombay generally, I have given the case my most careful consideration. From the evidence I find that, in June 1865, that is a little before the present Municipal Act came into operation, the Municipal Commissioners, acting under the old law, granted the defendants permission to open dyeing places at Dadur Road to carry on the trade of dyers. The license put in, in proof of this, was for two years, viz., from the 1st January 1864 and ending the 31st December 1865, and it contained the usual conditions that, after the expiration of this last mentioned date, the license should be renewed, and that the dyers should comply with the terms of the bye-laws relating to dyeing houses. When the present Act came into force, which was within a short time after a license was issued, the defendants appear to have registered their dyeing places in accordance with its requirements. Thus the defendants were allowed to carry on their occupation at Dadur until the month of September 1867, or about two years and three months after the date of the license of June 1865. On the 30th September 1867, a notice bearing the signature of Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, was addressed to the defendants, which was as follows:—"It having been shown to my satisfaction that your dyeing house, situated at Dadur Road, Bombay, and registered under 200 section of Bombay Act II. of 1865, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and injurious to health, I hereby give you notice and require you within one month from the service hereof, to discontinue the use of such dyeing house. In default of which legal steps will be taken against you under section 203 of Bombay Act II. of 1865." This notice was served on the 30th September 1867. It was not complied with up to the 1st of November following. Hereupon complaint was made in this Court under section 203 of the Act, charging the defendants with the offence of non-compliance; and it now remains for me to consider and decide whether, in using or permitting the use of the dyeing places since the issue of the notice by the Municipal Commissioner, the defendants are doing so in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or injurious to health. [His Worship here reviewed the evidence in the case.] Taking the evidence of the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Inspector together, I find that the effects of the dyeing carried on by the defendants as experienced by them are the usual offensive smells that prevail at such places arising from the filled vats and from the cloths spread out to dry,—smells strong enough indeed to reach the public road (on the east side); that there are residences in the neighbourhood the occupants of which have complained, and that, in their opinion, the dyeing places are used in such a manner as to be a contravention of the Act. The witnesses adduced to support the complaint are three European gentlemen, who formerly lived in the one house (Mr. Abraham's) situated upwards of 600 yards to the north of the dyeing places, and one who formerly lived in a house upwards of 800 yards to the north-west of these places. None of these witnesses can speak with certainty as to the smell they experienced when they were in their houses coming from the dyeing places of the defendants, and the most they can positively affirm is that they have experienced the smell from the dyeing grounds as they passed along the public road towards Bombay. The witnesses from Mr. Abraham's house speak of the cloths being spread out to dry up to the south wall of their compound. The medical witnesses, Drs. Joynt and Eccles, depose to the injurious effects of the operations of the dyeing places, and they state at great length the evil effects of persons inhaling the dye, but they both admit that these effects arise only where persons come or live within the sphere of its influence. Dr. Joynt had never visited the place before. When he went there he was suffering from bronchitis; and from standing over and near the vats when stirred up he became worse. Dr. Eccles stated that the question of all smells was one of vicinity; and although he had visited patients out there he could not of his own knowledge speak of any cases of persons affected injuriously by the smells he alluded to. The next evidence Mr. Leathes put in was a printed official report of the deaths in Bombay in 1855. This was for the purpose of showing that the prevailing winds are North, North-west, S. W., and West, and Dr. Hewlett on further cross-examination proved that it was in consequence of Mr. Abraham's complaint that the notices were issued to the dyers. Dr. Dallas, on behalf of the defence, presented a plan of the locality, which was admitted as correct, and which, from my own knowledge of the locality, I believe to be so. He also produced as witness the defendant Moosa Sulaman, to prove the great outlay he had incurred in establishing his dyeing place at Dadur, under the direction of the Municipal Commissioners in 1865; besides Drs. Sylvester, Niven, Diver, and Bhow Dajee, who all concur in a decided opinion on this one point, namely, that the existence of the dyeing works under consideration cannot be injurious to health, either to persons residing in the two houses indicated, or to persons passing along the Bombay and Dadur road. They all visited the dyeing places, and Dr. Bhow Dajee, knowing the neighbourhood, as he states, very well, asserts that he did not consider the smell worse than what we usually meet with in the streets of Bombay. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, the last witness, supplements this latter assertion with a somewhat corresponding opinion. Having thus summarised the evidence, the next thing is for me to determine, what I consider to be meant by the term "neighbourhood" given in the Act. I have not been able to find in any Act a legal interpretation of the word, but the best authorities within my reach agree in defining it as being a place where the inhabitants live in the vicinity of each other; and that in cases of nuisances from offensive smells, as affecting a neighbourhood, it is necessary to have proof that, the place where they prevail is a populous neighbourhood, or near a highway, and that the smell is either injurious to health, or so offensive as to detract considerably from the enjoyment of life and property in the locality. With so clear an idea of what the term means,—and I can find nothing to show that it can be controverted,—I do not see how I can regard two houses, one situated at upwards of 600 yards to the north, and the other at upwards of 800 yards to the north-west of these dying places, as constituting a neighbourhood in the meaning of the law. Even were I justified in holding that these two houses formed a "neighbourhood" in the sense of the Act, the next question would be for me to settle whether, with the evidence before me, the dyeing places of the defendants could be considered to have an injurious effect, in any degree, upon the health of the residents therein. Looking not only at the great distance of these houses from the dyeing places, but especially at the direction in which with reference to them they are situated, I find that in order to the smells from the dyeing places reaching the houses, the wind must blow from the south and south-east. Now the wind, as I find from the official record put in, blows less from these quarters than it does from almost every other direction, and it prevails longest from these points in the monsoon months, when no dyeing, as I believe, is carried on at all. I must also notice that no evidence has been given to show that the occupants of the three houses in all 18 acres) had any reason to complain of the smells from the dyeing places of the defendants, which are in closer proximity to the Convent than Mr. Abraham's house, while the Convent itself is so situated as to catch perhaps all the winds mostly prevailing in Bombay and coming from the direction of the dyeing places. And both as regards this Convent and Mr. Abraham's house, it is not shown why, if the operations of these dyers were a nuisance, the power provided in the bye-laws was not applied towards stopping it. (His Worship here read sections 3 and 4 of the bye-laws.) Next, as to the public passing along the high road and railways, I decidedly consider that the medical evidence for the defence, by reason not so much of its numerical strength, as of its clear and conclusive character, is that which affords the best proof of the real state of the case, and this is, that this portion of the public is not, by the existence of the dyeing places in that locality, affected in any degree that can warrant these places being put down by law as being nuisances, or injurious to health; and seeing how the doctors disagree in respect of some points, I think I may appropriately here quote an authority which should settle the question as to how far indigo dye, called a poison by one witness, and the exhalations of the offensive gases thrown off therefrom, as mentioned by other witnesses, can affect the atmosphere. Dr. Taylor, in his Medical Jurisprudence (a work judicially noticed by the High Court), says "the greater number of the poisonous gases are chiefly complex products of art, and are never likely to be met with in the atmosphere so abundantly as to produce injurious consequences." Under the view of the case as it thus presents itself to me from the evidence before me I find that it is not proved that the defendants have committed the offence alleged against them, and they are accordingly discharged.

There were two other cases besides the three disposed of by this decision. These were now withdrawn.

FORT POLICE COURT.—13TH MARCH.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

CHEATING.—Motechund Ookerda, moonim in the service of one Khetsey Gunnesh, appeared before His Worship and laid an information against one Mooljee Heerjee, charging him as above. It appeared that on the 20th ultimo the prisoner went to the warehouse of the informant and said that he had three boxes of chintz, of the value of Rs. 1,125, to be sent to Cutch Mandvie to his uncle and agent Hurrydas Goculdas, and asked from him an advance of Rs. 1,000 on these goods. On this representation the informant advanced him Rs. 400, and he, the prisoner, then gave him a hoondee for that sum on his uncle and agent at Cutch Mandvie the same day. Twelve days afterwards the hoondee was returned with an intimation that the prosecutor should recover the sum from the prisoner, as the boxes had arrived and had been found to contain rubbish (like the sample before the Court). Upon this the informant went in search of the prisoner but could not find him. The prisoner, it appeared, was concealing himself somewhere at Mahim, and hence the present application for a warrant for his arrest, which was granted.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—13TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

LIQUOR LICENSE.—John D'Souza, a toddy drawer, was charged with selling by retail spirituous liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoner admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 15.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—12TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ., CHAIRMAN; P. RYAN, ESQ.; AND NARAYEN WASSOODEWJEE, ESQ.)

MUNICIPAL CASE.—The Alliance Spinning Company Limited, was charged at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner, with not having paid the amount of expenses, Rs. 2,833-10-8, incurred by the Commissione in erecting a new privy on the Company's premises a Tardeo, under section 168 of Act II. of 1865.

A report of the case has already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* during the last week. It was adjourned with a view to enable the parties to come to some settlement.

Mr. Leathes, on behalf of the Commissioner, stated that Mr. Lynch for the Company had consented to pay Rs. 2,696-4-1 on account of the work done by the Municipality on the Company's premises, and that the Municipal Commissioner had agreed to accept the same.

LAW.

HIGH COURT:—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Thursday, 12th March.

Purushram Chintamon vs. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

THE plaintiff instituted this suit against the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company for damages, to the amount of Rs. 15,910—Rs. 13,350 of that sum for entering a quarry belonging to the plaintiff at Makney Tappasy, Kelvie Mahim, and carrying away 1,05,600 cubic feet of stone; and the other Rs. 2,560, for entering cultivated land at the same place belonging to the plaintiff, remaining there for a long space of time, breaking up the soil, and rendering it unfit for cultivation. Proof was heard and Messrs. Pigot and Dunbar argued the case for the plaintiff with Messrs. White and Farran for the defendants on the 3rd instant, as then reported in the *Gazette*.

His Lordship gave his decision to-day, and in doing so said that at the hearing the plaintiff had gone into some evidence as to his rights to the lands in question, but he did not think it necessary for him to comment upon that, because the counsel for the defendant himself withdrew all objections on the ground of title, and admitted that the only question between the parties was as to the amount of damages for the alleged trespass. He would, therefore, simply say, with regard to this issue, that to him it seemed most certain that the plaintiff had held possession for many years, and was, no doubt, entitled to bring this action against a wrong-doer who had trespassed upon these lands; and he would now confine himself to the question of damages. Now these alleged trespasses, with the exception of the damages by carrying off the stones, had been admitted by the defendant. The first was, as to the quarry being opened by the defendant. It appeared that the land of the plaintiff consisted of arable lands and quarry lands, and that the defendant had opened the quarry, dug up the stones, and, moreover, scattered heaps of stones over the surrounding land, and, in fact, rendered it in such a state as to make it unfit for producing crops as it had hitherto done. The second alleged trespass was, that the Railway Company had dug large drains or holes in the arable land, and thus rendered all that portion of it perfectly useless. And the third was, that the coolies and other servants of the defendants, in passing from the quarry to the railway, had made a sort of track across the arable land, and rendered it impossible for the plaintiff to cultivate it during the time the defendants were engaged in quarrying out the stones. Now, with the exception of that last one, he thought the defendants admitted all—that they opened the quarry, that they quarried the stones, and that they made these holes. It was true they suggested some of the holes really belonged to the land which they required from Government for the railway, but there was no evidence before the Court that any portion of that land ever became the property of Government; and, therefore, the Court must presume that of course it was the property of the plaintiff. Now, with the respect to the quarries, it appeared from the evidence of the surveyor who was called by the defendants themselves to assess the damage done, that this stone was of no value on the spot,—and that it would be impossible to transport it to Bombay or any other place where there was a demand for stone. In fact it was perfectly clear that this stone had no market value, but in assessing the damage he proceeded on the principle that he thought a fair one—that the Company who took the stone should get something. Then he had calculated the quantity of stone taken out and the price that would have been expected by those neighbouring people who were selling the stone, and had put a value upon it,—a value of two annas per cubic foot of the stone quarried out, and had assessed that as the amount of damages which should be given. Now the question the Court had to decide in this case was, to determine the principle upon which to fix the damages sustained by the plaintiff in a case like this should. Now, this stone had no market value at all; but it was said a value was given it by reason of the Company quarrying it. Now, there could be no doubt, that the proper amount of damage was the amount of pecuniary loss that the plaintiff had suffered by the conduct of the defendants. The question was, not the value of the stone to the Company taking it but what was the pecuniary loss the plaintiff had suffered? Supposing the stone had not been taken away, what would the plaintiff have obtained for that stone? It appeared clearly from the evidence that he could have obtained nothing, and he could not understand upon what principle it would be possible to assess the damages, having in regard only the value that the chattel was to the party who took it. There might possibly be a case in which one might have a chattel belonging to him taken away by another who could not obtain that any where else, and then it might be contended that its value to the latter was the value of the chattel. If it could not be got any where else then its value might be fixed on that principle; but that was the only case in which the argument could be raised, and he did not see that it could be applied to the case of a trespass. Now, the evidence went to show that there was plenty of quarries around the neighbourhood and that there was no difficulty in getting stone, as contracts could be entered into with the proprietors in the neighbourhood on very reasonable terms: they knew that the Company had obtained stone in two or three quarries; and the result, therefore, was that this stone had value and that the plaintiff had sustained no loss whatever, and that the only damage was that to the land by being converted into quarry. With regard to this, then, he had only to determine the amount of loss; and for that point they had evidence that there was in all 18 acres of land that the adjoining 3 acres produced 5,000 bundles of grass, of which 1,000 bundles were worth five rupees. Thus each acre was estimated to produce 2,777 bundles, but as the land in question must, from its stony character, be inferior to the rest, he thought it would be a very liberal allowance to give, say, 2,000 bundles an acre. Now, the evidence had been taken entirely as given by the plaintiff. The defendants had not thought proper to give any evidence and, therefore, had none before the Court; but assuming what the plaintiff said, he thought the allowance was liberal enough. That, then, would give ten rupees per acre, which at ten years purchase would be Rs. 100 per acre, or Rs. 300 for the three acres occupied,—and that he calculated to be the loss sustained by the opening of the quarry and rendering the neighbouring ground useless—of which they were told by the evidence of Mr. Wilcox, the extent was three acres. There was, too, the loss for the three years the land was occupied by the defendants and their servants for during that time the land had been rendered perfectly useless—and he thought Rs. 90 should be paid for this. Then there was the loss of the four and a half acres of arable land which was carried away for the purpose of making an embankment, and taking the estimate from the evidence; he found that worth Rs. 150 per acre, and valued the loss of the four and a half acres at Rs. 675. As to the loss sustained by the coolies traversing the land,—he was of opinion that it was most probable the path passed over had been kept for the convenience of the country, and did not think the evidence on that point was sufficiently clear to justify him in giving any damages. The decree of the Court then was for Rs. 675 for the 4½ acres of arable land, Rs. 90 for the loss by the occupancy during the three years the trespass had been committ

TABARI ON MAHOMEDANISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

(The Standard.)

Chronique de Abou-Djafar-Mohamed-Ben-Djarir-Ben-Yezid Tabari; traduite surda version Persane d'Abou-Ali Mahomed Bel'ami. Par M. Hermann Zotenberg. Tome Premier. Paris: Imprimerie Imperiale, 1867.—On no subject have opinions differed more than as to the value of Arabic, Persian, and Indian literature. On the one hand, Oriental scholars have found beauties which in translations are quite invisible to the European reader; and, on the other, such authorities as Lord Macaulay and Sir C. Lewis have ruthlessly condemned every Eastern writer and, like Don Quixote's niece and housekeeper, are for committing the whole library together to the flames. If the question be only of the literary merit of Oriental authors, we are inclined to think that truth, as usual, lies between these two extreme views. It is certain that Europeans complain justly of the sameness and turgidity of Eastern metaphors, of the descriptive prolixity, superstitious absurdities, ignorance of natural laws, and want of method, observable in many Oriental books. It is nevertheless a fact that the East has some niches of its own in the world's Valhalla. Not even Anacreon has equalled the wine-songs of Hafiz; no fables are comparable to those of the Hitafadesh and Suhaile; no stories approach in interest those of the Alif Leila; and if Homer stands alone on the epic pedestal, there must be another place near him found for Firdausi.

In history, however, Orientals do not excel. Partly from religious bigotry and caste prejudices, partly from a servile admiration of their own despotic rulers and teachers, and partly from a want of that spirit of travel and inquiry, which characterises the European, the Asiatic historian never even attempts to lay in those stores of general information which could alone enable him to perform his task satisfactorily. If he can unwind a thread of events, knows the genealogy of the principal persons whose actions he wishes to describe, and can indicate the localities where battles were fought, he sits down quite confidently to write the history of any period. We fear that the work before us is no exception to the general rule. Beginning, as works of the kind generally do, with the creation of the world, the whole of this first volume is occupied with legends which may be described as a curious travesty of Scripture.

After these remarks, it may seem paradoxical to recommend the pages of "Tabari," to the more serious part of the reading world. But we do so, notwithstanding, with great sincerity and earnestness, for reasons on which we must dwell at some length. In the first place, then, it must be considered that, however deficient in research, general information, and philosophical disquisition, Muhammadan histories must be admitted to be, they are at least the exact reflex of that spirit which prevails over the school and doctrines of Islam. If we would understand, therefore, *au fond* one of the greatest systems of religious belief that was ever devised by man, these histories must be studied attentively. The Muhammadan polity is so based on the creed, and Church and State are in it so interwoven, that in reading a history by a Muslim, although we learn little or nothing of anything else, we arrive at very complete views of Islam itself, its tenets, and their practical results. Again, as a mere register of events, the histories of Muhammadan writers are not to be neglected during some centuries, while the capitals of the Khalifs, of the Seljuks, and of the Moghuls, were the seats of empire for a great part of Asia.

But the point on which we chiefly intend to dwell in speaking of the value of this volume of "Tabari" is the indirect and involuntary testimony it supplies in favour of Christianity. *Ab hoste docori* is not only a very legitimate, but an especially valuable instructive process, as we hope to show.

"And then the angel said, O, Mary, verily God hath chosen thee, and hath purified thee, and hath chosen thee *above all the women of the world*. O, Mary, verily God sendeth these good tidings, that thou shalt bear *the World, proceeding from himself*; his name shall be Christ Jesus, the son of Mary, honourable in this world and in the world to come."

Such are the words in which the birth of the Saviour is declared in the "Kuran" to have been intimated. They form, as it were, the text to the discourse in this book on the mission of Christ. Whoever reflects upon them, and on the whole account of Christ given in the Kuran, will see how clearly his pre-eminence above all human beings, even above Muhammed himself, is admitted. The miraculous and immaculate conception of Christ and his descent from David are both related. The being the second Adam, the Word and Spirit of God, is ascribed to him. He is said to have worked miracles, and to have raised even the dead to life, a power which Muhammed never pretended to possess. It is declared that Jesus did not die, but ascended to God. "They did not really kill Him; but God took Him up into Himself." Finally, the Kuran makes the Deity say that Jesus "shall be a sign of the approach of the last hour," that is of the end of the world. Muhammed, however, stumbled at the doctrine of the Trinity and having misunderstood it, tried to reconcile the transcendant and supernatural nature of Christ with his humanity. In this he egregiously failed, for having admitted that Christ was sinless, and an emanation from God, he passed over in silence those passages of the New Testament in which the Divinity of Our Lord is clearly intimated. Whether Muhammed did this from ignorance or inability to refute the argument drawn from the those passages, matters little; the conclusion is in both cases the same. The Kuran admits that what Christ said must be truth, and does not disprove that Christ far from combating the ascription of Divinity to Him made in the Scriptures of the Jews, declared Himself to be God.

It is to be observed that Tabari, though he did not impugn any statement of the Kuran regarding Christ was extremely concise in dealing with the subject. One remarkable legend, however, to which we shall presently advert, he does introduce, but in general his account is so brief that his translator, Bel'ami, cannot refrain from saying, "Muhammed-ben-Jarir has not related any of the statements relative to Jesus. He has contented himself with saying, concerning his prophetic office, that Jesus came to the children of Israel in the character of a prophet; that he remained three years with them; that no one believed in Him, and that they seized Him to put Him to death; but that God carried Him away to Heaven. But the narratives of Jesus, His miraculous and prophetic acts, are too remarkable to be so abridged." But Bel'ami makes up for Tabari's reserve, and, as his translation dates from A.D. 963, while Tabari wrote about A.D. 910, it is not very important with regard to the authority derivable from proximity to the events to which of the two the stories we have to notice are to be referred.

The history of the birth of Christ in the volume beofore us commences with a curious legend regarding the Virgin Mary. It is said that her mother, who was the wife of Amram, had before giving birth to her child, vowed it to God. Amram confirmed the vow. Both parents were influenced by the hope that it would be a male child, and on its turning out to be a female it seemed as if the vow would be made void, for females were not permitted to reside unintermittingly in the Temple. God, however, accepted the girl in lieu of a boy, and the priests and Nazarites consented that she should be brought up in the sacred precincts. Amram's brother, Jacob, had a son, Joseph, who was also vowed to God. Zachariah, the father of John the Baptist, to whom the charge of Mary had fallen by lot, entrusted his Joseph the cousin of Mary, with the repairs of the woodwork of the temple. Joseph also attended on the young maiden, his relative! When Mary was in her thirteenth year Gabrie. appeared to her in the shape of Joseph, and announced to her that she should have a son, holy, free from all stain of sin, and that this child should be born without a father. The narrative proceeds:—

"When Jesus came into the world, born without father, and Herod heard tell of it, he was much astonished. Ten days afterwards certain men came from Syria to Jerusalem to see Jesus; for they had heard that a child was born without being begotten by a father. They were astrologers, well versed in the science of the stars, who had found in their books of astrology that on such a day, in Palestine, a child would be born without a father. They came, therefore, to see Jesus and his mother, and brought presents to offer to them. When they arrived at Jerusalem, and Herod had been informed that such and such persons had come, bringing as presents gold, and frankincense and myrrh, he sent for them and said: 'Why are you come to this city?' They reflied, 'A child is born here who has been born without a father; we read that in the stars and are come to see him and his mother, and to offer them presents.' According to another account these men had been sent by a King of one of the cities of Syria, who had read of sthe vent in the stars. Lastly according to another account, it was a King of Persia who sent them, having found the prophecy of that event in the Book of Daniel! These men said to Herod, 'We have been sent by a King with these offerings to the newly-born child. Herod asked them the meaning of the gifts. They replied, 'Gold is the most precious of all costly things in the world, and so that child is superior to all the creatures in the world amongst men. Myrrh is a remedy which heals all kinds of wounds, just as that child shall heal all maladies and infirmities by his prayers, which shall be effectual by God. Frankincense is a perfume of which the scent and the smoke rise in the air, and the odour of which ascends to heaven—a quality which belongs to no other perfume. When this child grows up God shall carry him up to heaven. These three things, then, are symbols."

This, account then, which corresponds in so many points to that of the Gospels, was written a thousand years ago, by a learned Muhammedan, who, so far from wishing to exalt Christianity, was opposed to it. We know that he had consulted the works of Muslims, Jews, and Fire Worshippers, existing in his time, and of which some, no doubt, went up to near the Christian era; yet he speaks quite confidently of the truth of the supernatural occurrences which attended the birth of Christ, and refers to the prophecies of Daniel as of unquestionable authority. It has been reserved for so-called Christians to try to disprove what even the enemies of Christianity admit.

Bel'ami relates many things respecting the miracles of Christ, of which we shall only advert to that which is mentioned in the third chapter of the Kuran, as to the birds formed of clay to which Jesus gave life. It is curious that the Shalivahanah, "Cross-borne," King of the Hindus, is said to have made animals of clay and infused life into them. So rapidly spread the fame of the miracles from the Mediterranean to the Indus.

But believing that Christ was sinless, death less, gifted with the power of miracles, and translated to heaven, how was it that the Muslims and Muhammed himself stopped short of being Christians? He and they stumbled at the doctrine of the Trinity and at the worship of the Virgin. Tabari relates the following curious legend on these subjects:—"When the religion of Jesus was widely spread, Eblis appeared, and, at a festival, when a great number of the disciples of Jesus were assembled in the Temple at Jerusalem, he presented himself, accompanied by two demons. They took the forms of three elders, sate down among the people, and entered into conversation with them, saying: 'We have come from the West. Having heard tell of your religion, we have approved it, and believed; but we wish to hear what you say concerning Jesus.' The people replied, 'Jesus is a Prophet, the Spirit of God, and the Son of Mary. He was not begotten by a father.' Eblis said, 'It is not possible for a child to be born without a father. I think that God is the father of Jesus.' One of the demons said: 'What you say is absurd, for God has no children, nor commerce with women; but Jesus is God himself, who has descended from heaven, and has entered the womb of Mary. He was forth to show himself to man under the form of a man, and then returned to heaven; for God can be where he wishes, and show to man what he wills.' The other demon said, 'Your words are foolish. As for me, I hold that God has wooed Mary, and has caused Jesus to be born of her, without father, and has placed him amongst men as a sign of His Almighty power; He then associated Jesus and Mary with Himself, in order that they may be honoured as equal with God.' . . . Then the Christians separated into three sects, of which each one embraced one of these three doctrines, which thenceforward remained in Christianity. Thus all Christians became infidels to God as regards Jesus; they knew neither God nor Jesus.

Mariolatry, then, was the offence at which Muhammed stumbled, and but for it that scourge of Christianity, Islam, would never perhaps have vexed the Church of Christ. But be that as it may, it is clear that the Muslims virtually admit the Divine nature of our Lord, though they deny it in name.

In the volumes of this translation of Tabari which are to follow, there will be some things of great interest, especially a most valuable chronicle of the Ommiaues. The Asiatic Society, or rather the Oriental translation committee have done good service to the public in making the work accessible to Europeans generally. As the oldest history of the Muhammadens it deserves to be studied, and ought to find a place upon the shelves of every good library.

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FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dossbhai, Mocambie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots,	extra stout.	
Do. Enamel	do.	do.
Do. do.	Jack Boots.	
Do. Calf Wellington's,	spur boxes.	
Do. Patent Dress	do.	do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.

Rs. 4½ per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22		0 p. doz.	
Vieux "	Do.	" 18	0 "
Cognac "	Do.	" 16	"

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. " 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3	Doz. cases qts. Rs.	27	per Doz. "
do.	do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2	Doz. cases qts. Rs.	27	"
" " 2	" pts.	14	"
Old Tom		Rs. 20	"
Brandy 1	"	" 32	"
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.			

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GISSLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of		1 doz.	each.
...Pints	do.	2	"
MOSELLE.....Quarts	do.	1	"
Do. ...Pints	do.	2	"
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do...	1	"
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do...	1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

ALSO,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each			
Do. .....(St. Julien)		1	"
		W. NICOL & Co.	

PRICE LIST:—

CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
The Pearl.....	T. Newhouse	"	30
Rubis	do.	"	28
Champagne.....	do.	"	24
Champagne	do.	"	18
Superine Champagne.	B. E. Perrier.....	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims...	Gurt Gibert... ...	"	24
Do.	do.	Pints	25
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	Quarts	28
Aux Medailles	do.	"	31
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE			
Sparkling Schwarrhaberg Ja. F. Kehrmann		Quarts	34
do. Hock.....	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel...	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	T. Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	do. Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	do. Pints	22
STILL HOCK.			
Still Hock.....	Gebr. Schmits.....	Quarts	17
do.	do.	"	15
Laubeuheimer.....	G. M. Palestmanson.	"	15
Liebfranenmilch.....	do	"	20
Boxbeutel Steinmein...	do	"	30
Queen Victoria Vineyard.	do	"	48
do. do. ...	do	"	54
CLARETS.			
St. Julien Medoc.....	Van Overzee & Co.,	Quarts	9
St. Esthephe Medoc...	H. Hernozant & Co.	"	12
St. Emilion.....	do.	"	9
Chateau Belleone.....	do.	"	13
Chateau Leoville.....	do.	"	19
Chateau Larose.....	do.	"	24
Chateau de Frauds H. and C. Balaresque...		"	19
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 2	T. Newhouse.....	Quarts	18
do. " 3	do.	"	22
do. " 4	do.	"	26
Port Wine " 1	do.	"	18
do. " 2	do.	"	22
do. " 3	do.	"	28
Ginger Wine	do.	"	17
Old Jamaica Rum	do.	"	20
Champagne Cognac H. and	C. Balaresque...	"	22
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	24	Pints	20
do.	48	"	22
Brandy	H. Hileclot & Co.		20
do.	do.		20
Bombay,	VOLKART BROTHERS.		

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC (AT ENGLISH COST), HANOVER SQUARE, Nos. 1 to 3, with extra Christmas part. Subscription for 13 Nos. in Bombay Rs. 9½.
To Outstations " " 14½ "
EXETER HALL.—Sacred Music. Ditto ditto..... 10 8

☞ *Single Numbers One Rupee each.*

SONGS, BALLADS, DUETS, &c.

I ask thee not to think of me. Ballad. By B. Taylor.....	1 4
Old Songs and Old Friends. By W. V. Wallace.....	1 8
Am I in dreams remembered yet? By S. Glover....	1 8
To him I gave my heart. Ballad. By Bevignani....	1 8
When memory dwells on thee. Romance. By Hatton.....	1 8
The Snow-flake an d the Citron Tree. By Schirra....	1 8
Break, heart, thy I ove can ne'er return. By Kenney.	1 8
Sweet love, we'll meet again. By Burnaud	1 0
From rock to rock. By Burnaud	1 8
Paddle your own Canoe. By Harry Clifton	1 8
An horrible tale of the suicidal family. By Blanchard	1 8